

Arabs plan joint arms production scheme

ABU DHABI, Feb. 18 (R). — Four Arab countries began talks here today on plans for joint production of weapons. The board of directors of the Arab Industries Organisation (AIO), which groups Egypt, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar, began preparing an agenda for the organisation's ministerial meeting on Tuesday. Its chairman, Ashraf Marwan of Egypt, told the Emirates news agency. According to the agency, the agenda includes a five-year plan for the production of advanced arms, particularly anti-tank missiles.

JORDAN TIMES

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Religious holiday today

Jordan, along with the Arab and Islamic worlds celebrates today, Sunday, the anniversary of Prophet Mohammad's birthday. On the occasion a religious ceremony will be held this afternoon at the Palace of Culture under the royal patronage. His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Viceroy, the Chief Justice and the minister of Islamic affairs will deliver speeches on the occasion. To mark the anniversary, all public institutions, government departments, night-clubs and bars will be closed, and marches and processions of scouts and guides will take place in Amman's main streets.

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Science conference opened by Prince Hassan, debates Jordan, world priorities

By Ian Kellas

Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Feb. 18 — In his opening address to Jordan's five-day science and technology conference this morning, Crown Prince Hassan made it clear that this is not just a parochial affair. Addressing a crowd of hundreds of distinguished guests from the Jordan and 35 other countries representing every field of industry (not just scientific), the prince said that despite the sector's size, which it had suffered, the international economic conference is not a slogan to be used in the rhetoric of the Arab world. Within this overall context, he went on, "the transfer of technology to developing countries is the most important and decisive factor."



Crown Prince Hassan delivers his opening speech at the Conference on Science and Technology Policy for Jordan on Saturday morning. (JNA photo).

During the international aspect of the conference was underlined by the prince's later speeches during the opening session. "We do not want to see technology to get the better of us," the General Rapporteur of the conference, Dr. Ramana (from India) warned. And there was a distinct note of caution in the crowded Palace Culture that our small planet earth was engaged in a cosmic, daunting but also exciting venture in development. Science is an international science, Dr. Kaddourah, Assistant Director General at UNESCO reminded the Jordan Times shortly after his speech to the assembly. Prince Hassan affirmed Jordan's intention to participate in the full in the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development which will take place in Vienna in August 1979. And V.J. Ram Principal Advisor to the conference, gave an outline of what it could be expected to deal with. There appeared to be general agreement among the delegates that science and technology must not be too rigidly distinguished from economic social matters. Dr. Albert Stearn, President of the RSS of the Jordan Times that in his science should be understood in the Islamic sense, meaning knowledge as a whole. There was also agreement that a priority was to attempt to narrow the gap between science and poor — not just on an international level but also within the country. The prince also mentioned the divisions between the urban and the rural populations and between the small, highly educated elite and the rest of the population. In contrast to the earlier session, the afternoon sitting was concerned with concrete proposals, presented in three Jordanian papers. The first, read by Dr. Bassam Al Saket, (of the RSS) was a survey of the country's scientific potential. It revealed, amongst other things, that the bulk of Jordan's research efforts is concentrated in the humanities and social sciences; that industry is not producing much in the way of research and that a serious obstacle to scientific development is the manpower shortage from which the country is suffering, because of its famous brain drain. This is a problem which was emphasised by the Prince, who described it as the "reverse transfer of technology" and reiterated Jordan's intention to seek international agreements which would enable it to "recoup" on this essential ingredient of development. Jordan's spending on research and development was 0.4 per cent of GNP in 1976 and there was discussion as to whether this is a sign of real weakness. The conclusion appeared to be that while a goal of one per cent in 1980 is still favoured, the way money is spent is as important as how much is spent. Priorities were the subject of the second paper. Presented by Dr. Tayseer Abdul Jabbar (of the NPC) this recommended that research on conventional energy should come at the top of the list, followed by irrigated lands, dry farming and development of water resources; preventive medicine and regional planning. This excited a good deal of discussion, in particular on the relative emphasis that should be given to agriculture. The final paper to be presented dealt with the proposed national scientific policy-making body. The paper which was read by Dr. Subhi Qasem considered the options of a science council, such as Jordan has had before, and of a special ministry or at least a minister. But it came down in favour of remodelling the National Planning Council so that in addition to its existing responsibilities it would also deal with science and technology policy. Crown Prince Hassan who, as well as chairing the conference, played a prominent part in the discussions showed a clear preference for a loose federal-type association to advise on national policy, rather than a "monolith". In a brief interview with the Jordan Times today Dr. Butros suggested that these two questions: the priorities which Jordan ought to be pursuing in its scientific development, and the sort of institution — if any — which it ought to adopt to set policy, would be the key topics for discussion at the conference over the next four days.

Egypt could be run over without planes says President Carter

BANGOR, Maine, Feb. 18 (R). — President Carter said last night he was proposing to sell F-56 fighter planes to Egypt because the Libyan-Jamaican, and perhaps Ethiopia would overrun Egypt without American arms aid. Mr. Carter sought to ease fears that Egypt might use the F-56s against Israel, despite Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin's claim that the planes would threaten his country's security. Speaking at a town meeting during a two-day tour of New England states, the president reaffirmed the U.S. military commitment to Israel but said he could not abandon other friends in the Middle East. "If we did, Egypt would soon be overrun from Libya or perhaps even from Ethiopia," he said. "We cannot afford to let that happen."

Mr. Carter added: "It is not a matter of confrontation between Saudi Arabia and Egypt on the one hand and Israel on the other. Egypt has to be able to meet the threat from other sources as well."

Peace if Somalis pull out, Ethiopia tells U.S.

NAIROBI, Feb. 18 (R). — Ethiopia said today it had sent a simple message to President Carter: If Somali forces withdraw from southeast Ethiopia, peace will be assured in the Horn of Africa. A special United States envoy, Deputy Assistant for National Security, David Aaron, met Ethiopian Head of State Mengistu Haile Mariam yesterday. Col. Feleke said while passing through Nairobi airport today "we made our position absolutely clear. Ethiopia wants the Somalis to withdraw their forces from Ethiopian territory. This is our only condition."

Somalis claim to repulse Ethiopian Ogaden assault

MOGADISHU, Feb. 18 (R). — Somali forces said today they had repulsed an offensive by the Ethiopians in the Ogaden war and were advancing on the air base and industrial centre of Dire Dawa. Senior officials of the Western Somalia Liberation Front (WSLF), whose guerrillas are fighting alongside regular troops, said the Somalis had repulsed a thrust up the railway at Harar, about 45 kms. northeast of Dire Dawa. They had now pushed the enemy back and were "fighting about 20 kms. from Dire Dawa," one official said. The Somali ground forces have been absorbing punishing air attacks as Ethiopian Soviet and American-built jets fly day and night raids to pound Somali positions in the mountains. "One way to stop the raids would be to take Dire Dawa," one WSLF official said. An attack on the city by a Somali force last autumn was crushed. Dire Dawa is heavily fortified as the fulcrum of Ethiopia's defensive supply facilities in the area. If the claim to have driven the Ethiopians back towards Dire Dawa is substantiated it will be a major reverse for the Cuban and Russian-backed force. The Ethiopian plan, as seen here, is to advance up the railway, which skirts the north of the Ahmay mountains and runs between Addis Ababa and the Red Sea port of Djibouti, clearing it of Somalis who cut the line early in the seven-month war. The WSLF officials said constant air attacks were the main problem for the Somali forces, positioned in and around the dusty, flat plain to the south. They were said to be badly short of anti-aircraft weapons. The WSLF said they were in full control of Adigala, further up the railway line from Harar, which information Ministry officials reported earlier this week was attacked by a column of Ethiopian forces, including Cuban combat units, which swept down from Assab on the Red Sea. On the other front in the fighting, on the road from Harar to Jijiga which runs along the southern edge of the mountains, the Somalis also claimed to have held their own, despite continual air attacks throughout the whole region. According to the WSLF officials, the Ethiopians, backed by Cubans and Russians, were driving out from the old walled city of Harar to the area of Babile. "Babile doesn't exist as a town any more. It exists only as a name on the map," one said. "No one is living there any more. It has been pounded to pieces."

Somali forces hold the ground between Babile and Gorey, about 45 kms. from Jijiga, which has been in Somali hands since last September. Between Gorey and Jijiga is what the WSLF describes as "an isolated Ethiopian force of almost a division — that could be as many as 10,000 men." They say the force was cut off by earlier Somali flanking movements last November. "These people have been supplied only by air. Every day between 50 and 100 surrender to us," one official said. He declined to say how many prisoners the Somalis now hold, but said they were scattered in small communities throughout the Ogaden, a vast semi-desert area where most of the people are ethnic Somali nomads.

Al Ahram boss shot dead during Afro-Asian meet in Cyprus

NICOSIA, Cyprus, Feb. 18 (AP). — Two Palestinian gunmen shot a prominent Egyptian to death during an Afro-Asian conference here today and took hostages with them for a safe-conduct journey out of Cyprus. Gripping hand grenades and pistols, the gunmen herded the hostages into a mini-bus in front of the hotel and fired shots in the air to warn off photographers.

Police and army escorts led the entourage for the hour-long trip to Larnaca International airport where a plane was being readied. Witnesses at the hotel said they heard Dubai mentioned as a destination. The gunmen burst into the Hilton Hotel at about noon and shot Youssef Al Sibai, Egyptian Secretary General of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation (AAPSO) and board chairman of Cairo's leading daily newspaper, in the head and chest as he sat with other delegates in the lobby. Carrying pistols and hand grenades, the Palestinians then rounded up about 30 hostages and held them for nearly two hours in the hotel cafeteria. Following negotiations with the Cyprus Interior Minister, Christodoulos Benjamin, the gunmen released nearly half the hostages and got a guarantee of safe conduct to Larnaca airport, 30 miles south of here, for a flight out of Cyprus. The 18 remaining hostages, most of them Arab delegates, had their hands tied behind their backs with their neckties.

No words spoken. The Palestinians told their hostages they murdered Sibai because "he published good things about Israel" and that he was "against Palestinians." "We got the man we came for," the hostages quoted one of the gunmen as saying. Sibai, 60, was Secretary-General of AAPSO, a non-aligned third world political grouping. He had been returning to the conference hall from the men's room when he was approached by the two young men who had been waiting quietly in the hotel lobby. No words were spoken before the gunmen opened fire, witnesses said. "It was all so sudden, we thought the noise was plates dropping on the floor or something and then we saw the killers running away from the body," an unidentified Cypriot woman said. "They were very nervous and didn't seem to know what to do next," said Omar Mahran, an Eritrean delegate who was released. Among the hostages taken to the airport were Syrian and Egyptian delegates, Interior Minister Christodoulos Benjamin and Cypriot Socialist Party Leader Vassos Lyssarides. At the airport, the bus was driven onto the tarmac. Dr. Lyssarides was allowed out of the bus to talk to President Kyprianou and others in the VIP lounge. He told reporters he was working to persuade the gunmen to free the hostages before flying off. The police sources said the gunmen had agreed to release the Arab hostages in return for safe passage to another country.

Kuwait refuses. The sources said the gunmen had asked to be flown to Kuwait. The airport negotiations ran into a snag last night when Kuwait refused to allow the gunmen to land there. Mr. Sibai, in his late 50's, was a distinguished journalist and novelist and had served in the Egyptian government as a Minister of Information and Culture. He was a personal friend of Mr. Sadat and covered the President's visit to Jerusalem last November and his most recent trip to the United States and Europe. As well as running Al Ahram, Mr. Sibai was chairman of the Egyptian Press Syndicate and Secretary-General of the Egyptian Writers Association.

Invest in Israel, Ehrlich invites South Africa

TEL AVIV, Feb. 18 (R). — Israel has proposed that South Africa establish factories here to produce goods which would enjoy preferences granted to Israeli-made goods in common market countries and the U.S. Announcing this today, Israeli Finance Minister Simcha Ehrlich, who returned this week from a six-day visit to South Africa, denied he had proposed to South African industrialists that Israel could serve as a channel for their goods. Mr. Ehrlich said that during his visit Israel and South Africa had agreed in principle to expand air services and Israeli fishing rights off the South African coasts. Mr. Ehrlich said he also asked that South Africans be allowed to buy Israeli government development bonds.

Egypt's New Wafd Party gets off the ground

CAIRO, Feb. 18 (R). — Egypt's New Wafd Party last night elected Mr. Fouad Seraguddin as the party's first chairman, and he immediately declared his support for President Anwar Sadat's peace drive. The New Wafd was formally announced 14 days ago as the first, freely created party since the 1952 revolution which dissolved the then existing political parties including the Wafd (delegation) Party. Mr. Seraguddin, a former minister of the interior before the revolution was the secretary general of the old Wafd Party. A 35-member higher committee was also formed which included seven former ministers and a former undersecretary. Immediately after its formation, the New Wafd became the second biggest party in Egypt with 24 members in the 360-member People's Assembly (parliament) after the ruling Arab Socialist Party which now numbers about 305 members. The New Wafd had become the fourth political party in Egypt since President Sadat's decision to allow the creation of political parties. Apart from the ruling Arab Socialist Party, the other two parties are the rightwing Free Socialist Party with about eight members and the leftwing Unionist Progressive Party with three members. The rest are independents. The New Wafd is expected to issue a new daily and a weekly magazine in about four months time, Mr. Yassin Seraguddin, party member and brother of its leader said.

U.S. sources corroborate Haldeman's allegation that Kremlin planned nuclear strike against China

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (AP). — A Soviet KGB agent approached an American diplomat for lunch here in August, 1976, with a startling question: "What would be the attitude of the American government if the Russians launched a pre-emptive nuclear strike against China?" The KGB agent was Boris Davydov, then listed as a second secretary in the Soviet Embassy here. The American diplomat was William Stearn, a specialist in communist activities in Indochina. Without instruction, and on his own, Mr. Stearn told Mr. Davydov that it would be regarded as a serious threat to world peace. The U.S. diplomat immediately reported the lunchtime conversation to his superiors from there word went to President Richard Nixon. The account was supplied to the Associated Press by a well-known source who added that it must not be used. It corroborates, in some way, an account given by H. R. Haldeman in his new book, "The Ends of Power." But the source flatly refused a total error on the count by Mr. Nixon's former White House chief of staff that Russians made overtures to United States "for a joint

venture in the surgical strike (against China)." As the source described the luncheon, Mr. Davydov told Mr. Stearn that he had a chilling question that could not be asked of the United States government officially. That question, it turned out, is what stand Washington would take if the Soviet attacked China with nuclear weapons. Mr. Haldeman claimed that the Soviets had massed nuclear weapons along their border with China after the two, formerly close communist allies, had seen relations deteriorate. According to Haldeman's account, Nixon's decision to establish high level contact with Peking flowed out of the incident. Some analysts dispute the conclusion. They say they believe that Nixon decided for other reasons to thaw the 25-year diplomatic isolation of the Chinese from the Western world. Dr. Henry Kissinger, then Nixon's national security adviser, ultimately went to China on a secret mission and paved the way for eventual establishment of liaison offices in Peking and Washington. Full relations between the two countries have never been established. Former foreign affairs aides to former U.S. President Richard Nixon are disputing Mr. Haldeman's claim that the Soviet Union asked the United States to take part in a nuclear strike against China in 1969. There was no denial, however, that the Russians were considering a pre-emptive nuclear attack on China's atomic testing facilities during that period. One U.S. official said the Soviet's thinking was common knowledge. The Soviet news agency TASS yesterday described Mr. Haldeman's account as "nonsensical statements" that were "a lie from beginning to end." A Chinese foreign ministry spokesman in Peking said it was not Chinese practice to comment on reports such as Mr. Haldeman's. However, a U.S. diplomat in Peking said yesterday it was common knowledge at the time that the Soviet Union had considered a pre-emptive nuclear strike against China in 1969. The diplomat, who asked not to be identified, said he doubts the United States was invited to take part. "From the Chinese standpoint, there is no doubt at all that they believed in the possibility of a strike," he said. Mr. Haldeman says the holocaust that would have resulted was averted by a combination of diplomatic moves and an intelligence play patterned on a tactic used successfully during the 1962 Cuban missile crisis. Mr. Haldeman, who is in prison for his Watergate crimes, makes the claims in his book which goes on sale this week. However, Dr. Kissinger said, "This is not true," when asked Thursday about Mr. Haldeman's report that Russia had asked the United States to participate in the attack. Dr. Kissinger, appearing on NBC Television, said, "All the papers on foreign policy matters run across my desk and I do not recall any such event and I would not have forgotten it." Retired Maj.-Gen. George Keegan, then the U.S. air force's intelligence chief, said he was unaware of any official, high-level Soviet initiative to the United States. But Gen. Keegan acknowledged that "a number of lesser Soviet officials... made discreet inquiries and suggestions to lesser Americans unofficially to determine whether the United States would be interested in participating in a surgical strike against Chinese nuclear installations." "I am unaware of (discussions on) higher levels where Kissinger or Nixon would know directly," Gen. Keegan added. When informed of Mr. Haldeman's account, he said, "How the hell would Haldeman know all that?"

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Editor: RAMI G. KHOURI
Managing Editor: JEMAS TUFUNJI
Deputy Managing Editor: RASSAM BISHUTI
Editorial Staff: ALAN MARTINY
Board of Directors: JUMA'A HAMAD, RAJA ELISSA, MOHAMAD AMAD, MAHMOUD AL KAYED
Responsible Editor: MOHAMAD AMAD

Editorial and advertising offices:

Jordan Press Foundation

University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan

Telephones: 67171-2-3-4

Tlx: 1497 Al Kai JO, Cables: JORTIMES, Amman Jordan

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Would the friends of America please rise?

On his return home this week, Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan made it known that he was unhappy with the United States' attitude towards Israel's uncompromising position on a territorial withdrawal from occupied Arab lands and on the matter of Jewish settlements in Arab territory. In the context of this widening gulf in American-Israeli thinking, it is worthwhile to keep an eye on the Israeli leaders who fly around the world telling one and all what a bunch of brutes the Americans are, because the Americans don't want Israel to keep its settlements and they do want Israel to withdraw from Arab lands occupied in 1967, in exchange for a real peace agreement.

It is very much to the benefit of Israel to portray the American government as a bully that threatens to "pressure" Israel into doing things that Israel does not want to do. But it is important to challenge the Israelis openly on this count, and not to allow them to go around, as they habitually do, creating false side issues to hide the glaring realities of their wrongdoing and their international criminality. The false side issue they are spreading around now is their fear of U.S. pressure to cause them to compromise their "security". What is forgotten in this atmosphere of Israeli scare tactics is the very simple and clear fact that all the countries of the world, as represented in the United Nations, have the same view as the Americans as to the need for a full Israeli withdrawal, an end to the settlements and a recognition of legitimate Palestinian rights. For the Israelis to heap blame on the Americans is a very old Zionist evasive action designed to take one's attention away from the fact that the entire world -- and not only the Americans -- views Israel as the party to blame for the stalemate in Middle East peace-making efforts. It would be chivalrous if the friends of the United States came to the aid of the Americans today in saying this out loud, and directly to the Israelis.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL DUSTOUR Saturday says the scientific and technological conference which opened in Amman today (Saturday) under chairmanship of Crown Prince Hassan, the Viceroy, takes the form of a scientific gathering at international level to define hallmarks of scientific and technological policy that tend to fulfill the development objectives in Jordan and make Jordan's continued contribution to other Arab countries' development process, more effective.

The newspaper notes with gratification the participation of 200 Jordanian specialists and 70 other Arabs and foreigners who all will work together to air their scientific knowledge and know-how.

AL RAI says that when Israel's Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan spoke yesterday about differences between Washington and Tel Aviv he tried to minimise them by describing them as simple, confined only to sale of American fighter planes to Saudi Arabia and Egypt, the Israeli settlements in occupied Arab territories and the withdrawal, notably from the occupied West Bank.

Al Rai says "Israel, which was transformed into a huge arsenal, still believes that its intrinsic strength is the only safeguard for peace. But for Arabs to seek intrinsic strength, that would be a threat to Israel, according to Mr. Dayan's logic."

Cinema critics wanted

The Jordan Times is looking for a qualified film critic to review films that are screened in Amman, both in the commercial cinemas as well as the cultural centres. We would like someone with previous experience in writing film reviews, and a proven expertise in the field of cinema and the performing arts in general. The position would probably involve writing one or two reviews per month, perhaps increasing to three or four per month with time. Interested persons who have the above qualifications and are interested in writing reviews for the Jordan Times should contact Mr. Khouri by telephone at the Jordan Times, at 67171, any time between 9:00 a.m. and 1:00 p.m., and between 5:00 - 9:00 p.m.

Bahrain's Crown Prince arrives



The Viceroy, Prince Hassan greets Bahrain's Crown Prince Sheikh Hamad bin Issa Al Khalifa, at Amman airport on Saturday afternoon. (JNA photo)

AMMAN, Feb. 18 (JNA). — The Crown Prince of Bahrain, Sheikh Hamad bin Issa Al Khalifa arrived here today for a private several-day visit to Jordan. He was met at Amman airport by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the viceroy, the commander in chief of the Jordanian armed forces and a number of senior officials and Bahraini embassy staff. Sheikh Hamad is accompanied by Minister of Development and Industry Youssef Al Shrawi, Minister of Tourism and Information Tariq Al Musayyid and other top Bahraini officials.

Delegation leaves for Tunis

AMMAN, Feb. 17 (JNA). — Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Communications Fares Al Sarayreh today made an inspection tour on the post offices at Baqa'a Camp, Jarash, Irbid, Ramtha and Ramtha border area. The under-secretary urged speedy distribution of mailed letters to addressees and in complete secrecy. He indicated his ministry's intention to open more post offices and branches and build more model post offices throughout the Kingdom this year.

We mean business!

The Jordan Times is interested in hearing about any and all new developments in the business and industry sectors in Jordan, particularly new projects, contracts, agreements or joint ventures with local, regional or international parties. We will be highlighting such items of news here on page 2, and would like to be kept informed of such developments in both the private and public sectors so that we may follow them up with in-depth reports and photo coverage.

Sharif Zeid leaves for Madrid

AMMAN, Feb. 18 (JNA). — The Commander-in-Chief of the Jordanian armed forces Lt. Gen. Sharif Zeid bin Shaker left here today for Madrid for a four-day visit. Sharif Zeid, who is accompanied by a military delegation, is making the visit at the invitation of the Head of the Spanish joint military chiefs of staff.

Talhouni leaves for San'a Sunday

AMMAN, Feb. 18 (JNA). — The Speaker of the Jordanian Upper House of Parliament Bahjat Talhouni leaves here Sunday for San'a to attend the opening ceremony of the North Yemeni People's Council. Mr. Talhouni who is also chairman of the Arab Parliamentary Union Council, is making the visit upon an invitation by the president of the North Yemeni Command Council, Lt. Col. Ahmad Hussein Al Ghashmi.

Irbid farming to get boost

IRBID, Feb. 18 (JNA). — In a drive to boost farming in the Irbid Governorate, the cooperative Union there is currently constructing workshops for the maintenance of various agricultural tools and machines. The head of the cooperative union, Jamal Ubeidat, told the Jordan News Agency that the JD 50,000 project is to be located in the industrial zone of the city and will be carried out in two stages with a final completion date of September 1979.

Get your saplings before March 5th

AMMAN, Feb. 18 (JNA). — The director of the production Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, Jawad Dajani, today said March 5 has been fixed as the deadline for distributing fruit tree saplings to the people. He called upon interested farmers and others to receive their quotas from the agriculture departments in all parts of the Kingdom before that date. Mr. Dajani said his ministry has distributed some 700,000 saplings including olive, almond, vine, and apple since January.

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Compiled and edited by John Bonar

A memorial for Queen Alya

A memorial by sculptor Ken Winsor to Queen Alya is being flown to Jordan this week from the artist's Rome base. The monument, an abstraction of a bedouin tent, is made of bronze sheets welded to a steel frame. It will be placed on the site of the tragic crash amidst a grove of olive and eucalyptus trees.

Artist Winsor says he felt the bedouin tent, as a symbol of the home of "the wanderer with a purpose and direction" would be a fitting memorial to her character. "I have tried to show this base of the home, the wife and mother and a soaring, gay and inspiring leader."

Get UAE visas before leaving

If anyone is planning to visit the United Arab Emirates be advised that it is absolutely essential to get your visa in order, BEFORE you arrive at any of the country's airports (Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Sharjah and Ras al Khaimah).

After the assassination last year of UAE Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Saif bin Ghobash, the government declared an end to the "transit visa" system, whereby visitors could get a visa for up to 96 hours upon arrival at the airport. However a grace period was allowed in order for the new regulations to be promulgated.

This is now over and Inter-

ior Ministry Under Secretary Khalaf Khamis has issued instructions to all airlines that they will be responsible for returning any passengers who do not hold valid visas to the point of origin of their flight.

Visit visas are still being issued by UAE Embassies abroad but the UAE Ministries of Interior and Foreign Affairs are currently redefining the conditions under which these will be issued.

Banker's banker visits from New York

Visiting Jordan this week is Mr. Frederick Haddad, Assistant Secretary of Irving Trust Co. of New York. Irving Trust Co. is the main correspondent bank in the United States of the Central Bank of Jordan and I understand also has very close relations with the Arab Bank, although Morgan Guaranty are their lead correspondent in the U.S.

Mr. Haddad's scheduled visit follows close on the heels of the impromptu few days visit last week by Irving's President, Joseph Rice.

Mr. Haddad will be seeing most of Jordan's bankers this week, as Irving deals to some degree or other with every local bank. As well as just maintaining goodwill of local client banks he is looking for financing opportunities for his bank within the context of the Five Year Development Plan and getting a first hand feel of what's happening to Amman and the Jordanian economy by talking, not only with local bankers, but also Jordanian go-

vernment officials and U.S. Embassy personnel.

Jordanian on TV course in U.K.

Miss F.M.A. Zuaiter, a specialist in TV, radio school programmes, is in London taking part in a course for educational television programme scriptwriters, which is currently being held in the British Council's Media Dept. at Tavistock House.

She joined nine other specialists from the developing world on Jan. 4 for a 15-week course on television scriptwriting for educational programmes.

Miss Zuaiter's studies are sponsored by Britain's Ministry of Overseas Development as part of its technical co-operation programme.

The course which ends on April 14, relates educational needs and objectives to the demands and constraints of the television script. It also covers the usage and evaluation of educational broadcasting.

The British Council here in Amman, who administer the British technical training programme in Jordan on behalf of the Ministry of Overseas Development, hope that Miss Zuaiter will be only the first of several members of staff of the Ministry of Education to be trained in aspects of educational broadcasting. Current plans for training in Britain in this field are closely related to the Ministry of Education's plans for expansion of their educational broadcasting facilities.

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WHAT'S GOING ON

On the occasion of Prophet Mohammad's birthday, there will be two marches of scouts with musical bands in the streets of Amman, on Monday. One of the processions will start at the Samir Rifai schools complex and end at the Amman Amphitheatre. The other starts at Omar Bin al Khattab comprehensive school on Jabal Hussein and ends at the Sports City.

A big religious ceremony will take place on Monday at the Grand Hussein Mosque in the city centre.

Advertise by mail In the Jordan Times

The Jordan Times can accept classified advertisements that are sent in by mail and accompanied by full payment in cash. Readers and advertisers who cannot conveniently bring their advertisements to the Jordan Times office or to an advertising agency office in Amman may send in their ads by mail on the following conditions:

1. Full payment in cash accompanies the advertisement.
2. The minimum charge for a single advertisement is JD 3.
3. Advertisements sent by mail cannot contain any artwork such as company emblems, photos or drawings, but must consist only of a headline and copy that will be typeset by the Jordan Times.
4. Advertisements are not accepted over the telephone or telex, and guaranteed insertions on specific dates can only be assured by sending in the advertisements so they reach the Jordan Times office at least two days before the required day of publication.
5. For the minimum price of JD 3, the advertiser will have published an advertisement of three centimetres on two columns, which will have a maximum of 30 words, including the headline and telephone numbers to be called. The JD 3 charge is for one insertion; two insertions cost JD 6, three insertions cost JD 9, etc.
6. For a larger ad, the rates are JD 4 for 40 words and JD 5 for 50 words.
7. You can take advantage of the Jordan Times advertising by mail facility by completing the form below and mailing it with full payment in cash only to:

Advertising Department
The Jordan Times
P.O. Box 6710
Amman, Jordan

Advertisers in Jordan must pay in Jordanian dinars; those in Syria may pay in Syrian currency at the going conversion rate.

(write one word only per box -- please print)

Please publish the above advertisement in the Jordan Times on _____ day (s). Enclosed is payment of _____.

Name:
Address:
Signature:

مكتبة الامم المتحدة

Municipal Library actively serves entire spectrum of the community

Text and photos by Mariam Fawaz

It is as important to establish roads in the mind as in the land. Material and cultural things go side by side, says Farouk Moaz, Director of Amman Municipal Library.

The housing of the Library seems symbolic of such a synthesis. It occupies three floors of one wing of the Municipality Building, which also contains the Public Works Department.

The Lord Mayor's office is here, too. It is responsible for the maintenance and development of the Library.

Because of its location readers from the farthest 'jabs' in easily find public transportation to the Library.

Mr. Moaz has been with the Library since 1964.

He is a graduate of the Faculty of Law in Damascus and studied librarianship in England. He is one of the founders of the Jordan Library Association and served as its president for several years.

The Library is a member of the International Federation of Library Associations and the International Association for Metropolitan Libraries which accepts only member libraries which serve a population of at least a half million.

During 1977 the number of readers using the Library was 81,563. A total of 23,808 have membership cards which entitle them to take four books home at a time.

To be eligible for membership it is necessary to live, work, or go to school in Amman. Two passport-size photographs must be submitted for the membership card which is good for four years. The Library is open from 8:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. daily, except Friday.

The Library has two important special collections: one consists of all UNESCO publications and the other is a unique collection of Jordanian.

The Library attempts to get copies of all books by Jordanians and about Jordan; and not only books but also pamphlets, periodicals, and photographs. There are at least 1,000 items in the collection now.

English-language books, between 10,000 to 12,000 of them, are shelved in the main reading room and a room adjacent to it. The collection is, however, mainly Arabic.

Because the book budget is only JD 5,000 a year which must also cover the costs of periodicals, bookbinding and other expenses, the Library relies on its gift and exchange programme.

The Library send publications of Jordan to other Middle Eastern centres and in return receives their publications.

Local booksellers are also a source of books, and publishers' lists are checked and works not available locally are ordered through a dealer. All books published in the



The main reading room of Amman Municipal Library is busy. At the right, students consult the card catalogue. Books are classified by the Dewey Decimal System.

Middle East are paperbacks: to make them library-proof they are sent to a commercial bookbinder before they are processed for the shelves.

Thousands of English-language books come to the Library through the Ramfury Library Service in London. Some are books which have been withdrawn from English public libraries; some have been discarded by publishers. The Library staff, as time allows, sorts the wheat from the chaff. What the Library does not use, it passes along to other libraries in Jordan -- school, public or army -- in its gift and exchange programme.

A month ago Kerak opened a public library. Amman Municipal Library is furnishing it with a large number of books

to augment its new collection. The Library sponsors an in-service training programme in which new librarians gain experience in the various technical and service departments of the Library. Forty librarians have already been trained for the Ministry of Education libraries and public libraries at Salt, Aqaba and elsewhere.

At present there are 55,000 books in the Library, plus 5,000 books for children. Mr. Moaz aims for a collection of 800,000 or one book per capita for the area the Library serves.

"Just as water seeks its own level," says Mr. Moaz, "so books should flow out to all levels. The aim of the Library is to meet the informational needs of all the people of Amman."



The separate entrance to the Children's Library on the ground floor of the Municipality building.



The children's Library can accommodate 100 readers. It caters to children between five and 13 years of age.



Because of the inadequacy of school libraries, students use the library a great deal for research assignments.

Amman Stock Exchange Report

NAME OF COMPANY	Market Price	Volume	Opening Price	High	Low	Closing Price	Settlement	Settlement
Jordan Tobacco and Cigarette Co.	JD 5.000	315	—	7.000	7.000	7.000	7.000	—
Der Al Dawa' for Development and Investment	JD 1.000	257	1.350	1.300	1.300	1.200	—	—
Arab Pharmaceutical Co.	JD 8.000	304	11.800	11.800	11.800	11.800	11.800	—
Arab Aluminium Co.	JD 5.000	250	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Jordan Cement Factory	JD 10.000	1.385	15.600	15.750	15.750	15.750	15.750	15.750
Jordan Ceramic Factory	JD 1.000	525	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Tonics Factory	JD 1.000	525	0.950	1.000	1.000	1.000	—	—
Jordan Petroleum Co.	JD 5.000	6,525	6.500	6.500	6.500	6.500	—	6.500
Total volume traded, Saturday, Feb. 18: JD 10,427								
25 per cent of share capital paid								



Library Director Farouk Moaz examines English language fiction. About one fifth of the Library's collection is in English.

A children's librarian answers the question of a young reader.

AMMAN MARKETPLACE

RESTAURANTS

WAGGONSTOP

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94770

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Iran will insist on oil price freeze for second half of 1978

KUWAIT, Feb. 18 (R). — Iranian Finance Minister Mohammad Yaganeh has said Iran would insist on keeping oil prices frozen during the second half of this year when ministers of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) hold their mid-year conference next June.

But in an interview published today, Mr. Yaganeh said his country was seriously concerned about the declining value of the dollar and that unless the U.S. took steps to halt the slide, OPEC states might have to act to protect their interests.

He said the value of oil revenues had been eroded by the dollar's slump on the foreign exchange markets, since oil is priced in dollars.

Mr. Yaganeh said his country's decision to press for an extension of the price freeze

was influenced by the present glut in the world oil market.

OPEC ministers retained the freeze at their December meeting in Caracas, Venezuela, after failing to agree on a change.

U.S. miners reject new management offer

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (R). — Miners today rejected a new offer from pit owners aimed at ending the longest coal strike in American history.

The management offer was turned down after marathon negotiations dragged on into the early hours of the morning, well past the Carter administration's midnight deadline for a settlement of the 75-day-old strike.

Labour Secretary Ray Marshall, who had been supervising the negotiations, said the administration would decide in the immediate future what action to take.

One of the options is for the government to order the 160,000 striking miners back to work for an 80-day cooling-off period under the Taft-Hartley Act. But there has been speculation that militant miners

would ignore the order. President Carter has warned of economic chaos millions more Americans out of work unless there is a quick settlement of the strike, which has restricted power supplies in key industrial states.

The pit owners were believed to have raised an earlier pay offer and dropped harsh penalties for wildcat strikes. Mr. Marshall, who had only two hours sleep in the last two days, said after the miners spurned the latest management terms: "This is a serious disappointment, but I also think it is important to emphasize that we must resolve this dispute."

The labour secretary added "we will decide in the immediate future what action we will take to resolve it."

Kuwait postpones signing of long-term liquid gas contracts

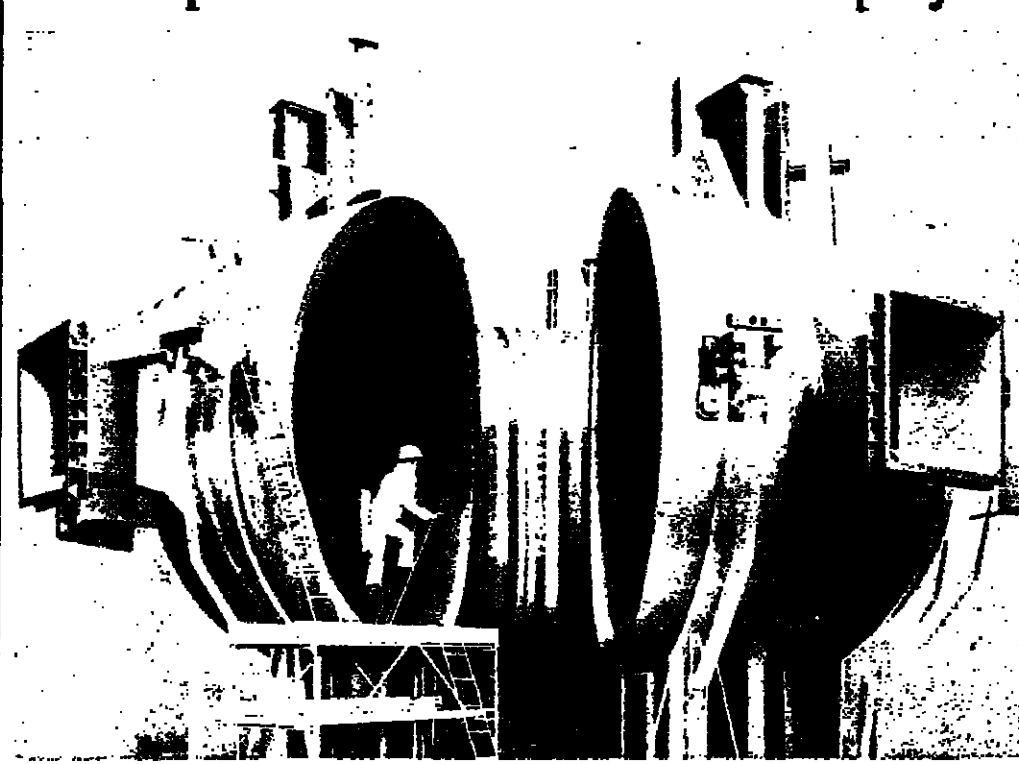
KUWAIT, Feb. 18 (R). — Kuwait today began talks to finalise long-term contracts for the sale of its entire production of liquefied gas to 20 major foreign companies.

The 10-year contracts for the sale of 4.5 million tons a year were due to be signed today but the move was postponed for two or three days following the appointment of a new oil minister, Sheikh Ali Khalifa Al Sabah, officials said.

Kuwait produces 1.35 million tons a year but the production will be raised to 4.5 million tons with the scheduled completion of a one billion dollar butane and propane-making plant in 1979.

The companies negotiating the contracts are mainly American and Japanese.

Europe's JET nuclear fusion project



This is a scale model of the vacuum chamber for the JET (Joint European Torus) nuclear fusion project to be built at the Culham Laboratories of British Atomic Energy Authority in southern England. Jet is an experiment on the road to the harnessing of the prodigious energy released when hydrogen atoms are fused by enormous temperatures -- up to 100 million degrees C. -- as happens in the sun. A team that includes some of Europe's leading scientists and engineers has been assembled at Culham for the project. The JET apparatus consists of a vacuum chamber, a toroidal field magnet, a transformer and its primary coils and is essentially a device to confine the ionised particles of a plasma (a high temperature gas) long enough -- a half to one second, a long time in scientific terms -- for fusion reaction to take place. The two elements most suitable for use in fusion machines are deuterium and tritium. Completion of the experimental programme on JET will be sufficient to establish the dimensions, parameters and plasma behaviour to be expected in a future reactor. (BIS photo)

Maritime, oil producing states unanimously adopt package of oil tanker safety measures

LONDON, Feb. 18 (R). — Safety measures to end sea pollution by oil tankers, including the increased use of radar to prevent collisions, have been adopted by maritime and oil producing nations meeting in London this week.

The 64 states agreed unanimously on an overall package of measures described by officials at the end of the two-week meeting yesterday as a victory for the international community.

The main provision is for newly-built crude oil tankers over 20,000 deadweight tons to be fitted with separate ballast tanks and a high-pressure spray cleaning system. At present most tankers carry sea water in their empty oil storage tanks to aid stability and they discharge this before re-filling, a process which causes pollution.

Separate tanks would avoid the discharge problem, but there was some dissent at the meeting among states who felt the measure had not gone far enough and should be extended to converting existing tankers.

They also agreed that all

ships between 1,600 and 10,000 gross tons should be fitted with radar, while all ships above 10,000 gross tons should have two radars, each capable of operating independently.

All tankers of 10,000 tons and above should also have two remote steering gear control systems, each operable separately from the navigating bridge.

The main steering gear of new 10,000-ton tankers and above should comprise two or more identical power units capable of operating the rudder.

Another provision is that there must be unscheduled inspections of all ships unless mandatory annual surveys are carried out.

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Hong Kong plans one of the biggest development projects ever attempted in the Third World

Lantau Island, part of Britain's Hong Kong colony, is bigger than the main island and yet contains only 20,000 people. Some 30,000 flock there at weekends for picnics and rambles. Now a vast development project is transforming the island and eventually up to a million people may be resettled there in a plan to relieve the congestion on Hong Kong Island and Kowloon.

By Kenneth Low

HONG KONG — One of the biggest and least-publicised development projects in the Third World is on the verge of take-off in Hong Kong. Britain's most important remaining colony. It involves billions of dollars and the resettling of hundreds of thousands -- perhaps a million or two -- people.

China is cautiously but steadily identifying itself with the development surge on its southern coast, and the Soviet Union has badly burnt its financial fingers by trying to get in on the act.

Lantau Island development

The key to this major development lies in Lantau Island, which is somewhat larger than the 32 square-mile Hong Kong Island and is virtually undeveloped, housing fewer than 20,000 of the colony's five million or so population. The outline of the plan is to build an industrial and residential complex on the north shore of the island -- which actually touches Chinese territorial waters at its southwestern tip -- and complement this with a resort and recreation centre on the south coast, as well as a new international airport on another island off the northern shore.

The airport -- intended to replace the present one, which juts out into the middle of Hong Kong harbour on reclaimed land -- will be linked to downtown Hong Kong and Kowloon by a high-speed road bridge.

Housing for 1 million

Lantau, by the late 1980's could easily be housing up to half a million people with jobs on the island itself, while the central mountain chain would be kept as a nature reserve and recreation area. The mainly light-industrial goods turned out by future industrial developments there will probably necessitate the building of a new shipping container terminal, although Hong Kong already has the world's third biggest.

Lantau forms part of the New Territories, added to Hong Kong and Kowloon by a 99-year-lease from China signed in 1899. However, confidence is growing in Hong Kong that Peking will let the 1997 expiry date pass unnot-

iced, in the interests of maintaining the boom-town which supplies possibly one-third of its entire foreign exchange earnings.

Environmental factors

At present, Lantau is a desolate spot, with swift undertows off many of its clean-sand beaches, and much of its scrub vegetation burned off by fires which cannot be effectively fought.

A few villages dot its coastline and interior, and some 30,000 people from Hong Kong, Kowloon and the rest of the New Territories flock over there every weekend to break weekly routine with rambles and picnics (cause of many of the fires).

Historians, conservationists and sentimentalists will deplore the development of an industrial Lantau, but their voices will go unheeded in view of the need to provide a decent working and living environment for the ever-growing population of the 99 per cent Chinese-inhabited colony. Among the victims of development may be the Buddhist and Trappist monasteries which the island houses.

What's good for Hong Kong is good for China

China has not so far expressed interest in participating in the Lantau development.

but almost anything that is good for Hong Kong is good for China. Peking's main contribution to the bolstering of political and financial confidence in Hong Kong is its publicly disclosed plan to open up a machinery plant on another of the colony's more than 200 islands -- Tsing Yi.

This will provide a plant for the booming plastics, shipyard and other local industries, as well as for export to South-East Asia.

The Chinese authorities have also hugged themselves with glee over the sum of about \$5 million which the Moscow Narodny Bank lost by investing prematurely in a resort development company for southern Lantau, which has now gone into liquidation.

Another resort company is being set up, and there is no indication that the Russians are planning to risk their money again by dealing with devious Cantonese financiers, even though they would dearly like to have a toehold in Hong Kong to keep an eye on developments in Southern China.

Until now, the British authorities, anxious not to displease Hong Kong, have kept the colony firmly closed to nearly all Russians and other citizens of Warsaw Pact countries whose track-record in unsuccessful espionage attempts here takes some beating.

Far East aviation hub

Although the new airport -- Hong Kong is considered the aviation hub of the Far East -- will cost a huge sum to build, as will the projected bridge, the government

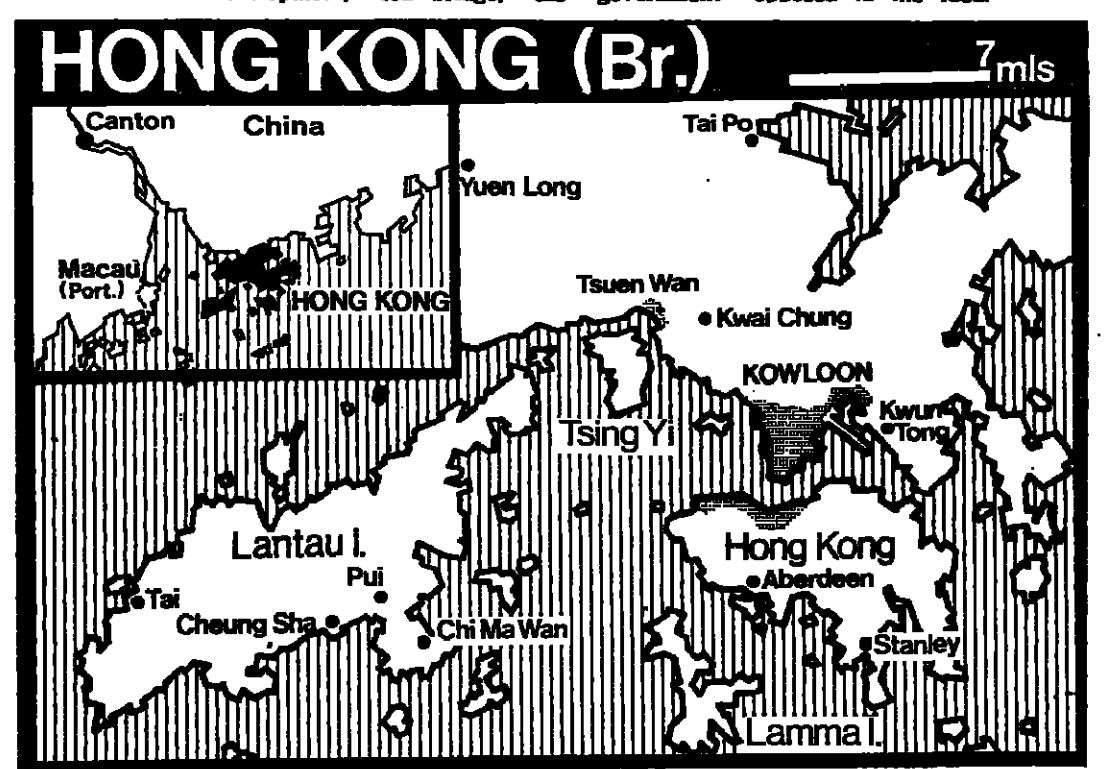
believes it can recoup much of the expense by leasing off the present runways as prime real estate for industrialists and property companies.

A new airport is also considered desirable for environmental reasons, and for safety considerations, since people flying into Hong Kong at present virtually look into bathroom windows of flats they wing their way in between to land.

Development on Hong Kong Island itself has virtually reached saturation point, with the government forced to start building accommodation and offices on the small island of Apichau near the fishing port of Aberdeen, and motorists complaining bitterly about traffic congestion. Rents for modern-style flats of 1,500 square feet and upwards rival those in Manhattan or Mayfair.

Kowloon proper, across the harbour on the mainland side of the colony, is also overdeveloped, and has split out into the adjacent New Territories, with a huge urban development and race-track completely ruining the once quaint village and fishing centre of Shatin, where in imperial times the finest rice in all of China was grown.

With these pressures to cope with -- and with the conservatism of Chinese landowners in other parts of the New Territories, who demand high costs for giving up their old paddy-fields or market gardens -- the development of Lantau evidently holds the key to Hong Kong's future as a modern, sophisticated community. China has yet to give any indication that it is opposed to the idea.



THE Sunday Crossword

(Formerly The New York Herald Tribune Crossword)
Edited by Herb Etkens

OPTICAL ILLUSIONS

By Raymond F. Elmer

1 Across and 41 Down: 85 Buffer, 124 Concerning, old style, 128 Sec. unit, 127 Quagmire, 128 Macaw, 130 Western of time, old style, 134 Catch -- (draw attention), 135 Sample, 140 MacPherson, 141 Fountain, 142 Goes over in one's mind, 143 Parched, 144 City, 145 Corner, 146 "In Giza", 147 Weight allowance, 148 Dental degree: abbr., 149 A Truman, 150 -- which, 151 Untruth.

2 Down: 36 President's monogram, 52 Wit's remark, 54 Tests the depth of, 55 Piece of Lamb, 57 Synchroant, 58 Energy, 59 Trunk, 60 Shaw parts, 61 Hard, 62 Ferra, 63 Starry, 64 Oxygenn, as blood, 65 Chumby fellow, 66 Boxing champ, 67 Cut up, 68 Foot lever, 69 Tally, 70 Thin Man's wife, 71 Garden implement, 72 Skin bump, 73 Scrutiny, 74 Invigilating, 75 Wise law-maker.

CRYPTOGRAMS

1. PUNC TIA SHN OC ZIARK, LUIAK, ZIC'K LUIIK. —By Robt Dwyer

2. QORT QDIONDL TOL "XDIOTI HAE'M DUMMIN". U CEITT DUMMINSECT BETM SI XNIHABUORMDL UDDUMINOMI. —By E.L. Livingston

3. APE TERWW EZ ZA TPWW BYOR SYN YAWN. OEN O CRE CAENT. —By Marlene E. Adams

4. MREHY JRUVEV JEUDHX MEXD XEAARE. —By Earl Ireland

5. Sneaky fisherman hooked two mermaids to use up one pair of worst party hose.

6. It is a wise goose who vanishes whenever any hungry gourmands are let loose.

7. Modern school kids on time; not enough parking spaces in our lot.

8. Cigar smoker claimed smoke liked garlic odor.

FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, FEB. 19, 1978

Your Daily HOROSCOPE

from the CARROLL RIGTER INSTITUTE

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Strive to live the Golden Rule by doing unto others as you would have them do unto you. Forget self in doing for others and in so doing increase your own happiness.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Losing your temper over minor matters is most unwise at this time. Concentrate on the pleasant side of life and be happier.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Attend services of your faith early in the day and express love and happiness. See the future with more courage.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Engage in spiritual affairs today and raise your level of consciousness. Make plans for more abundance in the future.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Take time to concentrate on the more pleasant aspects of life. Forget the slights others have given you.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) A good day to reflect your philosophy and to be inspired how to make the future brighter and more idealistic.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Your friends are likely to be demanding, but do only what you can for them and on the good side of their nature.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) You could have some ideas that are not good for your welfare, so forget them. Show appreciation for loved ones.

SAGITTARIUS (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) You may want to engage a new interest but study it well first, otherwise you will get into trouble. Use good judgment.

SCORPIO (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Study promises have made to others and do your best to keep them. Live for harmony with family members.

APRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Don't let a civic letter get you down, since there is nothing you can do about it yet. Use your intuition for best results.

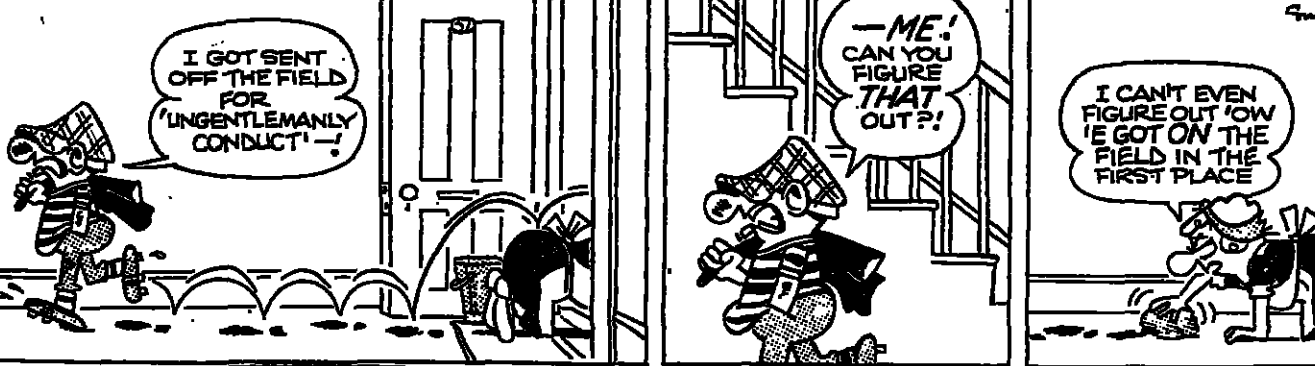
AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Handle routine duties in a poised fashion and please others. Do something thoughtful for those who have been good to you.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Express devotion for a friend who brings fine response at this time. Make long-range plans to have more abundance in the future.

PEANUTS



ANDY CAPP



MUTT & JEFF



THE FLINTSTONES

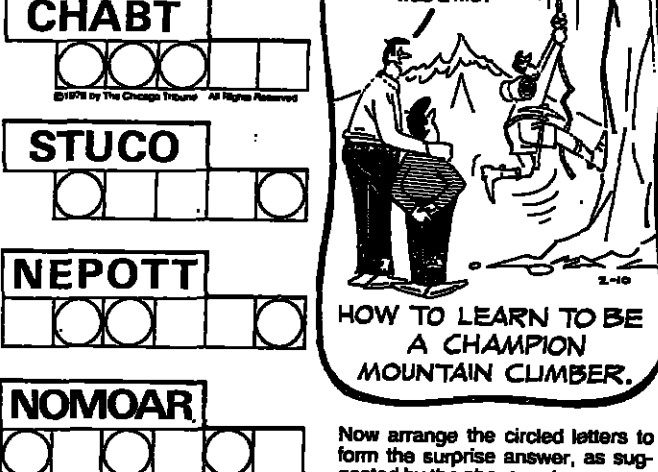


THE BETTER HALF. By Barnes



JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Answers: CHABT, STUCO, NEPOTT, NOMOAR. At the bottom, it says 'Answers Tuesday'.

GORED BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF
© 1978 by Chicago Tribune

Both vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH
♠ QJ109
♥ J63
♦ A852
♣ 106

EAST
♠ 872
♥ 742
♦ QJ107
♣ A9754 J82

SOUTH
♠ AK654
♥ KQ5
♦ K963
♣ K

The bidding:
South West North East
1♠ 2♣ 2♦ Pass
4♦ Pass Pass
Opening lead: Ace of ♣.

The shoals of distribution can wreck even seemingly impregnable contracts. However, quite often declarer has a safety play available to counteract a possible bad break.

Once North could raise spades freely over West's overall. South realized that all North's values would be working. Therefore, he wasted no time in bidding what he thought he could make.

West led the ace of clubs and continued with a low club, which declarer ruffed. A thoughtless declarer would draw trumps and then play off the ace and king of diamonds. When that suit failed to break, he would have to lose two diamond tricks and the ace of hearts in addition to the ace of clubs, for down one. Un-

lucky, he would claim. The declarer who thinks ahead realizes that a 4-1 diamond break could jeopardize his contract, and he looks for a plan that would nullify the unfortunate distribution. Observe South's technique.

After ruffing the second club, declarer drew three rounds of trumps. Next, he led the king of hearts, and West could do no better than win the ace and return the suit. Declarer won the second heart in dummy and then cashed the queen of hearts, stripping the suit from both his hand and dummy, and leaving himself in his hand for the key play.

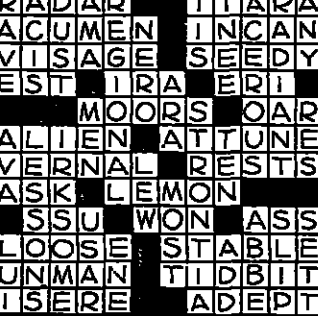
West was marked with long clubs and had shown up with at least three hearts. If anyone was short in diamonds, it would be West. So declarer led a low diamond and, when West followed with the four, declarer inserted dummy's eight. East won the ten, but he was end played. If he returned a low diamond, declarer would finesse the nine and the contract would be assured whether or not West followed. A high diamond would run to the ace, and the finesse of the nine on the next round of diamonds would be marked. A heart or a club return would give declarer a ruff and sluff.

What if West produced a high diamond when the suit was first led? Declarer would win the ace and return a diamond, intending to finesse the nine if East followed low—a safety play which again would insure the contract.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS
1. Byway
5. Fortify
8. Town near Liege
11. On the sheltered side
12. Kiwi
13. Coach
14. Propriety
17. Singer
18. Lath
19. Prong
21. Dapper
24. Worthless leaving

DOWN
27. Weaken
29. Greenland settlement
30. Contented sounds
32. Verily
34. Sheep
35. Blue pigment
37. Sprite
39. Caviar
41. Outstanding
45. Evader
48. Of us
49. Executed
50. In no way
51. Every
52. Conceit
53. Joint



SATURDAY'S SOLUTION

1. Bargain
2. Century plant
3. Lottery prize
4. Algrete
5. Spotlight
6. Decomposes
7. Posts
8. Shield-shaped
9. Floating leaf
10. 100 square meters
11. Nix's daughter
12. Subdue
13. Reddish-brown
14. Untrained
15. Article
16. Goddess of agriculture
17. Liquor
18. Delicate interlacing
19. Turn right
20. Anyan
21. Herring sauce
22. Occupation
23. Outspoken
24. Smug person
25. Jacket
26. Tapering solid
27. Timber
28. Blue grass
29. Ladder in hosiery
30. Artificial language

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

Channel 3 & 6:
6:00 Quran
6:15 Cartoons
6:30 The Waltons
6:50 News in Arabic
11:00 News in Arabic
7:30 Survival
8:30 Arabic series
9:20 Wrestling

Channel 6:
7:20 News in Hebrew
7:45 Filler
8:30 Miss Jones and son
8:10 Rocco
10:00 News in English
10:10 "Conference report on science and technology"
10:35 Hawaii Five-O

RADIO JORDAN

7:00 Morning show
7:20 News bulletin
8:00 Morning show
10:00 News headlines
10:05 Polka
10:20 Music for children
11:00 Signing off
12:00 News headlines
12:05 Pop session
13:00 News summary
13:05 Pop session
14:00 News bulletin

14:30 Rubabiyat Khayam
15:00 Concert hour
16:00 Pop session
17:00 Kalila and Dimna
17:30 Pop session
18:00 News summary
18:05 The Crystal Pyramid
18:30 30 minutes of jazz
19:00 News bulletin
19:10 News reports
19:30 Signing off

EMERGENCIES

Doctors:
Amman: Not received
Irbid: Amr Al Shoub (2624)
Zarqa: Abdul Karim Al Khushash-meh (2322)
Taxis: Quds (38655)
Tala (25021)

Pharmacies:
Amman: Not received
Sabbagh (23157)
Hijazi (22508)
Falsafine (23216)
Hajjajeh (23230)
Irbid: Not received
Abu Shurekh

BBC RADIO

05:00 News: Press Review
05:15 Lertachon
05:30 The Face of England
05:45 Am I too Loud?
06:00 News: Press Review
06:20 Sarah Ward Requests
06:30 News: News about Britain
06:45 Sports Review
07:15 Our Own Correspondent
07:30 The Melody Makers
07:45 Following a Famous Father
08:00 News: Reflections
08:15 The Pleasure of Your
08:30 News: Press Review
08:45 News Ideas
09:00 Sports Review
09:15 Take One
09:30 Sunday Service
09:45 News: News about Britain
10:15 Our Own Correspondent
10:30 Notes from an Observer: Reflections
10:45 Sports Review
11:00 News: Commentary
11:15 Letter from America
11:30 Short Story

VOICE OF AMERICA

09:00 The Breakfast Show
09:30 to 10:00, 05:00 to 06:00
06:30 GMT: News, Regional and Topical Reports; VOA Current News Summary
08:30, 04:30 and 05:30 GMT: An informal presentation of popular music with feature reports and interviews, answers to listeners' questions, Science Digest
17:00 News Roundup, Reports, Actualities, Opinion, Analysis, News Summary.

AMMAN AIRPORT

Arrivals:
7:50 Kuwait
7:45 Jeddah
8:15 Dubai, Abu Dhabi
8:15 Kuwait (KAC)
8:15 Kuwait (KAC)
8:40 Riyadh (SDI)
10:15 Beirut
17:00 Cairo
17:00 Baghdad (IA)
17:15 Amsterdam, Brussels, Geneva
17:30 Athens, Larnaca
17:40 Paris (AF)
17:45 Copenhagen, Vienna
18:30 Rome
18:30 London, Paris
18:15 Frankfurt
18:40 Beirut (MEA)
21:45 Cairo

Departures:
8:00 Beirut
8:45 Beirut (MEA)
9:00 Frankfurt
8:15 Kuwait (KAC)
9:30 Athens, Larnaca
10:00 Rome
10:20 London (BA)
11:00 Riyadh (SDI)
11:30 Cairo
11:30 Riyadh, Dhahran (SDI)
17:00 Cairo
18:00 Baghdad (IA)
19:30 Baghdad
20:30 Abu Dhabi
20:30 Bahrain, Bangkok
21:00 Jeddah
22:00 Tehran
22:30 Kuwait, Dhahran

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre (USIS) Tel. 41520
British Council " 36147-8
French Cultural Centre " 37008
Goethe Institute " 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre " 44203
Amman Municipal Library " 36111

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Ambulance (Government) Tel. 75111
Civil defence rescue " 24391-4
Fire headquarters " 22080
Firstaid, fire, police " 18
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) " 36381-2
Municipal water service (emergency) " 37111-3
Police headquarters " 39141
Najdah roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency help " 21111, 37777
Airport information (Alia) " 55205

OUT & ABOUT

THE DIPLOMAT

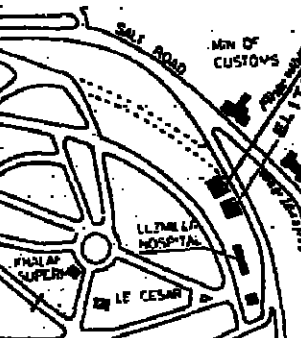
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Frolinat claims to have captured Chad's Faya-largeau garrison

PARIS, Feb. 18 (R). — The Libyan-backed Frolinat guerrilla movement in Chad said today they had captured the strategic desert garrison town of Faya-largeau after besieging it for more than two weeks. A spokesman for Frolinat said the town fell last night. He had on other details.

The garrison, which lies in an oasis in the centre of Chad's Bourkou-Ennedi-Tibesti province in one of the desolate parts of the Sahara, some 800 kms. north of the capital, Njamena, was defended by government forces, informed sources here said.

Bomb blast kills 14 in crowded Belfast hotel-restaurant

BELFAST, Feb. 18 (R). — At least 14 people were killed when a bomb blast sent flames sweeping through a crowded hotel-restaurant near Belfast last night in what may prove the deadliest explosion in almost a decade of northern Ireland violence.

Twenty-two people were badly injured and police believed six bodies still lay in the blackened ruins of the bombed building.

Hundreds of people — many of them children — fled in panic as the La Mon Hotel-restaurant burst into flames following the explosion. Women ran screaming with clothes ablaze.

"A ball of flame leapt into the sky and the whole place went up in flames," one witness said.

Another reported people rushing from the fire with lum-

ps of flesh hanging from their bodies.

"Then people started being carried from the building without arms and legs and there were charred bodies — it was terrible."

Police said today that the bomb was of the same type used by the provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) in attacks on economic targets in the British-ruled province.

Police estimated that about 450 people were crowded into the building at suburban Castlereagh when the bomb went off.

Police received two anonymous telephone warnings about the bomb but it was too late to clear the doomed hotel.

In the La Mon at the time were members of a children's motorcycle club receiving awards and adults belonging to a dog-owners' society.

aimed to have captured another strategic garrison to the west of Faya-largeau. The claim was not denied by the Chad government of President Felix Malloum.

If today's Frolinat claim is true, it means the government has only one last foothold in the area, the garrison of Ounianga-Kebir, northeast of Faya-largeau.

President Malloum has repeatedly accused neighbouring Libya of backing the guerrillas and of illegally occupying the extreme northwest region of Aouza.

The guerrilla movement has progressively taken control of more than 75 per cent of the country's territory, but has made no headway in the southern areas where the black, non-Moslem majority of the population is concentrated.

The rebels want independence for the whole Bet region, which is about the size of France. It borders Libya to the north, Sudan to the east and Niger to the west.

Tunisia partially lifts curfew

TUNIS, Feb. 18 (R). — The Tunisian Interior Ministry has announced a partial lifting of the curfew imposed under state of emergency regulations on Jan. 26.

The curfew was introduced after rioting killed several dozen people during a nationwide strike called by Tunisia's National Labour Federation.

Tension rises between orthodox, secular Jews

TEL AVIV (AP). — Fresh tension loomed between religious and secular Israelis this week as criminal charges were filed against a city mayor over the death of a young man in a bizarre car accident last July.

The government accused Mayor Israel Gottlieb and the Municipality of Bnei Brak, outside Tel Aviv, of causing the death of Herzl Attiya by strapping a chain barrier across a street where religious Jews reside.

Mr. Gottlieb, the charge sheet said, ordered the barrier put up to keep cars off the street during the weekend Jewish sabbath.

Mr. Attiya was a passenger in a jeep that crashed into the barrier.

The accident provoked confrontations between Bnei Brak's orthodox Jews and its secular, non-observant residents who tried to turn Mr. Attiya's death into a weapon against what they called "corruption by a religious minority."

Bnei Brak is predominantly

religious, although only about 20 per cent of Israeli nationwide are orthodox.

Some liberals applauded the decision by Attorney General Aharon Barak to take the case to court, but religious figures threatened demonstrations and some Israelis feared the affair would spark fresh violence in Bnei Brak.

Also on trial was the driver of the jeep, David Patashnik, who was charged with speeding and negligent driving.

It was the first time a mayor and his municipality have gone on trial collectively in Israel.

Mr. Gottlieb has denied responsibility for the death. Mr. Patashnik was critically injured in the crash and has not commented.

Mr. Barak, the tough legal disciplinarian who caused former Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's downfall over an illegal foreign bank account last April, seemed to explain his unusual step.

Series of blasts rock wealthy Paris district

PARIS, Feb. 18 (R). — The final official toll for a series of explosions which yesterday rocked a Paris district was today put by police at five dead and 60 injured.

Police headquarters last night had said six people were killed, but police on the spot amended the figure today.

The area around the site of the blasts was still cordoned off by police as gas company inspectors sifted through the debris. A burst gas main was thought to have caused the blasts.

About 1,000 people were eva-

cuated from their homes to hotels.

Eyewitnesses said the area looked like a bomb site after the blasts, which took place within the space of 20 minutes.

The first explosion ripped through an apartment block at the corner of the Rue du Colonel Bonnet and the Avenue Lamalle, a wealthy residential district.

Ambulances and fire engines had just arrived at the scene when two more explosions hit a building across the street.

eye witnesses said.

Ali aims to win back title; Spinks plans a little rest

DACCA, Feb. 18 (R). — Muhammad Ali, deposed heavyweight boxing champion, won cheers from thousands of fans when he flew here today with his wife Veronica.

He reiterated that he hopes to regain his crown from Leon Spinks and has no thought of retiring.

Ali will be made an honorary citizen of Bangladesh at a civic ceremony tomorrow.

"I am not going to retire," Ali told reporters. "I must carry on. I cannot retire without the championship. It would disappoint and humiliate

my fans. Very soon I will win back the championship for the third time — the first ever to do it."

Ali was dethroned Wednesday by Leon Spinks in Las Vegas in a split decision. The former champion said he planned "to rest for some time and then have another go to prove I am still the greatest or that time has beaten me, but I must try."

Leon Spinks, the new world heavyweight boxing champion, said Thursday he wants to take a vacation before he even starts to think about his first defense of the title.

The 24-year-old former U.S. marine corps infantryman, fighting with youth and desire on his side, scored one of the biggest upsets in boxing history.

Mr. Spinks, a father of three sons, talked to reporters in his hotel suite after his momentous triumph. "I will definitely give Ali a return match. Ali didn't think I was as strong as I was. I knew I had to win the last few rounds big."

The elated Spinks repeated a slogan he had been using before the fight: "Ali is the greatest, but I am the latest."

Arab Popular Congress committee approves measures for trying Sadat

BAGHDAD, Feb. 18 (R). — A committee of the Arab Popular Congress has approved legal and procedural measures for trying Egyptian President Anwar Sadat on charges of high treason, the Iraq News Agency reported here today.

A press statement issued by the committee at the end of a two-day debate did not, however, set a date or venue for the trial.

The Arab Popular Congress was set up at the anti-Sadat summit held in Tripoli last December. It unites organisations, trade unions, cultural and social groups and political parties from 17 Arab countries.

The statement said the indictment was based on President Sadat having "committed the crime of high treason... and harmed the higher Arab interests."

The accusation emanated from the Egyptian leader's peace overtures to Israel by the

trip to occupied Jerusalem last November.

The statement said President Sadat "has disregarded the Arab League Charter and deviated from Arab summit resolutions, in addition to violating the Egyptian constitution."

It added that "Sadat's crime will not go unpunished and that through the trial the Arab nation will reveal to the whole world the seriousness of the Sadat regime's treason."

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 18 (R). — The killer known as "the Los Angeles hillside strangler" has claimed his 13th victim, a 21-year-old woman whose nude body was found in a wrecked car in a ravine, police said last night.

They said she had been strangled and that the manner of her death resembled those of 12 other women murdered by the strangler since early October.

A task force of more than

100 police are hunting the stranger.

The Coroner's Office identified the girl as Cindy Lee Rappaport, 21, who had been reported missing from her Los Angeles home two days ago.

Police said she had been locked in the boot of her own car, and the car was then run into the ravine in a forest 21 kms. north of Los Angeles.

She was the first victim of the strangler for more than two months and the first whose body was dumped inside a car.

Jewish settlements in Arab lands: An Israeli dissents

On October 17, 1977, Dr. Israel Shahak, Chairman of the Israeli League for Human and Civil Rights, and Professor at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, submitted the following statement to the Refugee Subcommittee of the United States Senate Judiciary Committee. It clearly details the threat, both to human rights and to peace, inherent in the repressive policies implemented by the Israeli authorities in the Palestinian lands occupied since 1967.

The Palestine Human Rights Campaign of Washington D.C. was responsible for Dr. Shahak's presence in the United States, and we are pleased to publish his statement which appeared in a recent Palestine Human Rights Bulletin.

I am an Israeli citizen interested in human rights. From March 1970 until the present day I have served as the Chairman of the Israeli League for Human and Civil Rights (which is composed solely of Israeli citizens). I was elected to this post, together with the members of our executive committee on February 20, 1970. In this capacity, and previously as an individual, I have been very interested in the nature of the Israeli settlements in the occupied territories. Not only have I followed very carefully the reports in the Hebrew press, but I have also made a point of visiting most of the settlements a short time after their founding. In the case of the most important settlements, I have repeated my visits, usually once a year or more often, and have tried to investigate the nature of the settlements using all possible sources of information.

1. Violations of International Law

I will not elaborate on the question of International Law, beyond pointing out again that at the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1948, which is supposed to be the governing document in cases of conquered territories, prohibits totally the settling of territories conquered by a state with settlers, who are citizens of this state.

I will concentrate more on the violation of human rights involved in this settlement process. The two most significant aspects of those violations are the confiscation of the land, carried out in a particularly cruel and unjust way, and the creation of a regime of inequality and racist discrimination.

A. The land on which the settlements in the occupied territories are founded:

mon purposes of the villagers such as religious buildings. Under the successor states of this Empire, this land became "government" land, without changing its functions.

However, the present military government of the occupied territories has devoted this land, in principle and in fact, to the uses of the Israeli settlements only, without any regard to the fact that it has served the existing population of the conquered territories from time immemorial.

Moreover, this use of this land is racist. Although the settlements are called "Israeli" in name, they are exclusively Jewish in fact. No Israeli citizen who is not a Jew, and of course no inhabitant of the occupied territories, is allowed to settle in them. At the same time, Jews from all over the world are invited to settle in these lands, merely because they are Jews. Such behaviour usually has a name — racist discrimination.

A second "source" of land for settlements are the lands belonging to the "absentees," i.e., inhabitants of the occupied territories who are living in other countries (whether they were expelled, deported, left of their own free will, or were by chance out of their homes when the 1967 war broke out and were not allowed to return). In all those cases the land which they may have owned is confiscated by the military government and devoted to the purposes of "Israeli" — really Jewish — settlement. Even when a father dies and his son, the heir, is abroad and cannot return, this procedure is followed.

The third "source" is sales, or rather forced sales, made by the inhabitants of the conquered territories to the Israeli Land Authority or to the Jewish National Fund. I call those sales "forced" because they quite often take place in the offices of the military government and under the threats of the military governor and his representatives. If the threats are not enough then one is not enough then one of two things happens to the inhabitant who refuses to "sell" his ancestral land: Either he or a close member

held in prison for long periods of time until the sale is agreed to; or the land is declared to be a "closed area" on which cultivation or building of houses are forbidden. Such prohibition is absolute.

In two cases, Azariyeh (which is a short distance east of Jerusalem) and Hebron, the owners of the land which was declared "closed" attempted to dedicate it to religious purposes by building mosques on it. The foundations of those mosques were razed to the ground on the orders of the military government.

B. Creation of a regime of inequality and discrimination: It is in the nature of natural justice, and it is implied in the equality of human beings, that one human being should not have more rights than another because of birth or religion. However, as the Israeli Prime Minister Mr. Begin has declared, "Jews have the right to settle in the area of the 'Land of Israel'".

The "Land of Israel" is a territory which includes the area of the state of Israel in its June 6, 1967 borders and all the territories occupied by the state of Israel beyond those borders. Under this declaration and in actual fact, Jews living in the area of the state of Israel have the right to settle in the occupied territories, but the inhabitants of those territories have no corresponding right to settle in Israel. In fact, the situation is at least theoretically worse than it is in South Africa, because there, on paper at least, whites are not allowed to settle in the "Black" territories nor Blacks in the "White" ones. Here we have one group of human beings allowed to live of his family is arrested and where they please (merely because they were born Jewish or converted to the Jewish religion) and a second one not only denied that right, but even squeezed out of their territory.

To illustrate this by some examples: A United States citizen who fulfills one of the two conditions — either he shows proof that he is born of a Jewish mother (and of three other Jewish female an-

cestors) or that he is converted to Judaism — can immediately come to settle either in Tel Aviv or in the West Bank.

A United States citizen who does not fulfill either of those conditions cannot, by right, settle in either place, even if that person was born in Palestine.

An Israeli citizen who is not a Jew cannot settle in the occupied territories. An inhabitant of the territories who is not a Jew cannot settle in Tel Aviv although Jews of Tel Aviv can settle in the territories.

2. Permanency of the settlements

Some statements have been made outside Israel which place the permanency of the Israeli settlements in some doubt. But the general nature of the statements of purpose made by the ministers most responsible in the Israeli government, and by the highest officials of the Jewish Agency (the body that bears the major part of the costs of the settlements) is such as to leave no doubt about the intention of keeping the areas where Israeli settlements were founded as a permanent part of the State of Israel.

To give only two examples: the very title of the last settlement plan of General Ariel Sharon (the Israeli minister of agriculture who is also in charge of the settlements in the occupied territories) is, "A vision of Israel at century's end" clearly implying that all the settlements will remain a part of the State of Israel (Jerusalem Post, Sept. 9, 1977). On the same day, in an interview with Ma'ariv, General Sharon stated:

There is absolutely no disagreement between me and the Prime Minister. It is only a matter of formulation. No disagreement. There is absolutely no possibility of retreat on the Golan. Not in the common use of the word. One might correct the border here and there, a matter of a few hundred metres and, I emphasise, no more. And even such border corrections can not be done everywhere, but only in a limited number of places. That is it. Absolutely not more. There is no disagreement. In contrast to the former governments, this one is new in not having disagreements and rivalries among the ministers. There are differences of opinion, differences of formulation, but the government acts as one body and has one stand (Ma'ariv, Sept. 9, 1977).

Similarly, when the Director of the Settlements Department of the Jewish Agency, Professor Raanan Weitz, was asked if the building of a new settlement means that Israel shall

not move from that land, he responded: "Yes, surely. According to my opinion if a new settlement is founded, one is prohibited from leaving that place (Yedioth Aharonot, Sept. 2, 1977)."

3. Reasons for settling

There are two major reasons for Israeli settlements in the occupied territories: to establish new frontiers for the State of Israel and to hold the Arab population of the occupied territories in a state of permanent subjugation. To accomplish the former, the aim is to establish the future permanent border of the State of Israel first of all in the consciousness of the Israeli Jews; secondly, in the consciousness of the "Diaspora" Jews who are providing some of the money involved; and finally, to create facts accomplished in the eyes of world opinion to finish this process.

In this connection, the plan of the "inland population strip," as enunciated by General Sharon (Jerusalem Post, Sept. 9, 1977), which was based on plans proposed informally at least one year ago, clearly shows the "Greater Israel" with a heavily populated eastern border "extending from the Golan, through the Jordan Rift Valley, the Arava and down to Sharm Al Sheikh (ibid.)."

But there exists a second reason for the settlements, a reason as important as the first: to divide the Arabs of the occupied territories into small segments separated one from another by "lines" or "wedges" of Jewish settlements, in order to make them manageable under permanent subjugation.

For General Sharon, Arabs constitute a danger just because they are Arabs and for no additional reason. For example, the sole reason for the "injection" of a wedge of Israeli settlements on "the western slopes of Samaria" is given as the presence of "a string of Arab villages" inside the State of Israel, whose population which Arabs generally were station numbers close to 100,000 and "another band of dense Arab settlements" which also numbers "close to 100,000 inhabitants" on "the other side of the former green line Sharon's expression)."

It is especially important to note that one of the "blocks" of Arabs which constitutes a "danger," according to General Sharon, is composed of Israeli citizens, whose dangerousness is that they are not Jews.

This racist argument is then used as the reason for the establishment of a "wedge" of Jewish settlements. (All quotations are from the Jerusalem Post, Sept. 9, 1977).

The same argument appears in another, similar description of Sharon's settlement plans in Ma'ariv of Sept. 1, 1977, which

are the reason for establishing Jewish settlements in this area is given as "to prevent such Arab continuity."

The height of this racist approach was reached by General Sharon in an interview with Ma'ariv on Sept. 9, 1977, in which he stated that "strangers" who steal the "national lands" — the clear implication being that Arabs, whether Israeli citizens or not, are forever strangers in their own country, in which they were born, and that only Jews should be allowed and encouraged to "settle" on state lands, whether in Israel or in the occupied territories.

In my opinion, it is this racist approach which is the strongest reason for the plans of settlements of the present Israeli government.

4. Incentives for settlers

Although a minority of the Jewish settlers in the occupied territories are drawn there for ideological reasons, the Israeli government employs a variety of material incentives — given only to Jews, of course, but to Jews from all countries of the world — in order to induce them to settle in the occupied territories.

Other material benefits are given by the Jewish Agency and the Jewish National Fund, actually employing to a large extent money collected in the USA as charity which is deductible from U.S. income tax.

The most important examples of such material incentives are the very much reduced apartment prices offered in the town of Yamit, in Egyptian territory in northwestern Sinai — according to the advertisement of the Israeli Ministry of Building and Housing of Sept. 2, 1977: "A cottage built in a row of five rooms, area of 113 square metres, with a courtyard" will cost IL 270,000 (about \$26,000).

Of this sum, a family which does not have an apartment in Israel can get IL 100,000 in a government loan which is not tied to the inflation rate (under the conditions of a 40 per cent rate of inflation annually in Israel, this is more a gift than a loan), IL 250,000 in the form of a "conditional grant" (conditional on the recipient remaining some years in the settlement) and in addition a loan, under unspecified conditions, of IL 30,000.

All together, the loans and the grants can amount to IL 155,000 so the remaining sum to be paid will be only IL 115,000 (about \$12,000).

\$2 sq. m. in a three-storey house, costs IL 175,000, of which the same total sum of IL 155,000 can be obtained in the form of government loans or grants. This leaves a sum of IL 20,000 (\$1,900) for the settler to pay for receiving such an apartment as his absolute property.

Other examples are the prices of apartments in Kiryat Arba on the West Bank. The figures come from an article by Shimon Ehrlich in Ha'aretz of Sept. 16, 1977, and they are given by official Israeli sources.

Mr. Ehrlich notes that the prices of the apartments in Kiryat Arba have not changed "for a long time," in spite of the Israeli inflation which affects the prices of everything inside Israel.

A four-room apartment (96 sq. m.) is being sold for the price of IL 180,000 in Kiryat Arba, and one with three rooms (86 square metres) for IL 160,000. A government loan of IL 100,000 and a grant of IL 35,000 are available, so that one can buy an apartment for the sum of IL 25,000 (\$2,500).

In spite of this and of the excellent conditions under which the settlers are required to repay the loans, most of the settlers have obtained another and better concession: they are not required to buy their apartments at all, but are renting them for the maximum sum of IL 300 (\$32) a month, which is probably a third of the rent for a similar apartment in Tel Aviv.

In spite of such material incentives, the number of apartments, cottages and other housing built by the Israeli government remains greater than the number of settlers. In order to solve this "problem," two of the Israeli government officials in charge of Kiryat Arba, Mr. Mayevsky, the director of the administration, and Mr. Shtrassberg, in charge of absorption, have proposed that the Israeli government cease all governmental building of houses, or governmental help for housing in "the center of Israel" (meaning around Tel Aviv) in order to force people to settle in the occupied territories whether they want to or not (Ha'aretz, Sept. 16).

Something like this will probably be attempted soon.

5. Centres of exploitation

The most shocking area of child labour, and general exploitation of workers under conditions resembling slavery, is the northwestern Sinai area (on Egyptian territory) called the "Rafah Approaches" (in Hebrew "Pithat Rafah").

There, as I can testify from the evidence of my own eyes, and as confirmed by many Israelis and others, children — sometimes as young as seven or eight years old — are habit-

ually employed by the Jewish settlers of this area, some of whom have become very rich indeed in the short span of about three years.

The official wage of an adult worker is given by the regional settlements council "Eshkol", which comprises both the settlements in this area and settlements inside Israel, as IL 12.5 per hour of Arab Labour.

Arab children are paid much less than even this. Some of the payments, both for the children and for the adults, are made in kind instead of monetary payment by "unloading" on them the most rotten produce of the fields in which they work.

The people who are so treated are Egyptian citizens who were expelled from the places where they lived for "security" reasons, but who are allowed, indeed encouraged, to work on their old lands under conditions of more-than-feudal bondage to the settlers.

Whole families, including children, are enslaved to a particular settler, and work for him under the most atrocious conditions. Although the conditions in this area are particularly horrible, the difference in the wages between Israeli citizens (including of course the Jewish settlers in the occupied territories) and the native inhabitants of the territories — both intentional and general. For example, Mr. Mayevsky the official referred to in the previous section, explained that at "a textile plant, which was built on the basis of a wage of IL 5 to 5.5 per hour was built from its beginning for employing Arabs because Jews will not agree to work for such wages."

In my opinion many similar plants or settlements were built with the help and encouragement of the Israeli government in order to exploit the labour of the inhabitants of the occupied territories under conditions of near-slavery, as of course without any possibility of the formation of trade unions of any kind.

6. Summary

The Israeli settlements in the occupied territories are a violation of the most basic human rights and of international law. Their purpose is the expansion and the permanent subjugation of the population of those territories. They are a source of discrimination, in class and oppression. In the rest of all the parties to the conflict, including the best interests of Israeli citizens, the settlements should be abolished as soon as possible. However, in addition to being a source of corruption to them, they will also become one of the main causes of the war in the Middle East.

مكتبة الأمل